VIETNAM

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July 29 IOAR

No 175 5th Year UP TO JULY 25, 1968

3,055 U.S. aircraft were downed in North Viet Nam

South Viet Nam MILITARY OPERATIONS:

P.L.A.F. Simultaneously Attack Quang Nam, Quang Tin and Quang Ngai Provinces:

Da Nang Base, the 3 Provincial Capitals and Many Enemy Positions Bombarded or Stormed by Infantrymen (July 23 and 24)-

Highway No 9: 457 Enemy Soldiers Killed or Wounded, Two Planes Downed and Four 155 and 175 mm Cannons Destroyed (Retween July 17 and 23).

Nha Be Fuel Depot near Saigon Shelled Again and Units of U.S. Division 9 Attacked.

Enemy Operations Morthwest of Saigon Foiled, Loc Minh Base near Viet Nam - Combodio Frontier Pounded.

U. S. General Commanding U.S. 7th Air Army Killed in Plane Downed by Patriotic Forces.



Rha Sanh fighters prop their guns on weschage of U.S. planes to shoot at U.S. planes.

Nothing Can Shake the South Viet Nam People's Determination To Wrest Back Their National Rights

(South Viet Nam N.F.L. July 20 Statement)

HE Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has issued a statement on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam (July 20).

After tracing back the history of U.S. intervention and aggression in Viet Nam to 1954 and its bitter failures, the statement said:

"The South Vietnamese people ardently cherish peace, but that must be peace in independence and freedom. Nothing can shake the determination of the South Vietnamese people and Liberation armed forces to wrest back at all costs their national rights : independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, prosperity, and to achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of their country. No brutal force, no reactionary power and no perfidious manoeuvre can prevent the South Vietnamese people's rush orward toward final victory. So long as the U.S. imperialists refuse to put an end to their aggressive war in South Viet Nam, withdraw the U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, dismantle their military bases there, and let the South Vietnamese people settle by themselves the internal affairs of South Viet Nam without foreign interference, the South Vietnamese people will continue to fight with arms in hand till final victory. Enjoying the devoted assistance of their 17 million kindred compatriots of the North, and the sympathysupport and assistance of the progressive people throughout the world, the longer the South Vietnameso people fight, the bigger victories they will win and the more facilities will be given to them to mount continual offensives and vigorous uprisings and advance toward complete victory."

The statement "sincerely thanked the governments, mass organisations and democratic organisations, the peace- and justice-loving people in the world and the progressive people in the U.S. for their strong condemnation of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen's crime of aggression and war crimes in South Viet Nam, U.S. deceitful "peace" manoeuvres, and their warm encouragement and active assistance to the South Vietnamese people who have been pushing vigorously ahead their generalized attacks and widespread uprisings to fulfil their task of liberating South Viet Nam and defending North Viet Nam, thus contributing to the safeguarding of peace in Indo-China and the world."

The statement ended with a call for an even stronger moral and material support and assistance to the resistance of the South Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors.

ON June at last, Mr Dran Rush asserted ference between a rocket fired on Saigon Cholon by P.L.A.F. artillerymin and a bomb dropped by American aircraft on North Vielnames cities. on North Vistnamese czzies.
This reminds us of another declaration by Mr Dean Rush a year ago, when P.L.A.F. spinning them out, failing to "ascertain the unconditional cossation by the United States secontion of the United States of the bombing and all other acts of war on the whole of the territory of the D.R.V.N.", in accordance with the formula used by our Government and tacitly accepted by the American government.

Distinction Should Be Made Between the Aggressors and His Victim

units bless up an American vessel on the Saigon river: the U.S. Secretary of State complained that no voice was raised against this action whereas everybody was critical of American escalation of the war when American forces started proparations to mine the port of Haiphong.

Yet it was an extremely simple mater and the obdurate Washington leaders, among them Mr Rush, were the only ones not to understand it. Or rather, they presended not so understand. Distintion should be made between the aggressor and his victim.

By putting the two on the same footing, and even revers-ing the voles through the jabrication of an "aggression" of Viet Nam by Vietnamese, the representatives of Messes Johnson, Rush and Co at the

Proceeding from deliberate confusion between the aggres-sor and his victim, the American representatives in Paris have been repeating ad naunew ocen repeating ad nau-soam their old tunes on "reciprocity," "mutual de-escalation," etc. They keep vaunting American restraint" and demanding the same from the D.R.V.N.

the D.R.V.N. Let's say right away that
"estreaized aggression" is
pure monerace: either there
is aggression, or there is
is aggression, sor there is
is aggression say that the
Americans have shown no
"retrain" matterour in
their aggression against both
their aggression against both
The recent Johnson Thies
meeting in Howolalu was but a
muo opportunity for the Washington rulers to directly gios

(Continued page 2)

PARIS TALKS' 14th SESSION

THE 14th session of the official convernations between the representative of the D.R.V.N. Government and that of the U.S. Government was held in Paris on

U.S. representative Averell Harri-man took the floor first. He tried his best to advertise the Johnson-Nguyen Van Thieu Honolulu meeting praised its communique as ar and prissed to communities set in expression of the concern of the U.S. and the Saigon puppet administration about "seeking a path of peace." He asserted that the Saigon puppet administration was "constitutional" and "legal," possessed of a com-prehensive administrative and milita-ry machine. He once again shandered the South Viet Nam N.F.L.

In his speech, Minister of State Nuan Thuy had bare the aggressive nature and perifdious attitude of the "Ms. side and point by point disposed of the arguments of the U.S. repre-

He made it plain that a sensible settlement of the Viet Nam problem must be based upon the four points of the Government of the D.R.V.N. and the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam N.F.L.: first of all, the United States must uncondition stop its bombings and all other the D.R.V.N. then other questions of interest to both parties can be taken up. This, Mr. Kuan Thuy pointed out is an entirely legitimate, fair and reasonable demand not only of the Votameses people but also of the peace-loving people in the world including the American people. including the American people. Instead of meeting it, the American side described it as "an unreasonable

demand" and "propagands. Such behaviour of the U.S. side was nothing short of an insolent Giving the lie to the U.S. claim that it had made "concrete" and "constructive" proposals, the Vietnamese envoy proved that these were namese envoy proved that these were but manoeuvres aimed at getting round the main purpose of the talks, distorting the fundamental spirit of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, slan-dering North Viet Nam, creating a false legal basis for the U.S. aggressive actions and demanding city" and a ransom for an end to

Condemning U.S. attempt to blur the distinction between the aggressor and those who resist aggression and U.S. statement that "we (the U.S.) U.S. statement that "we (the U.S. will withdraw our force from Viet Nam as young side withdrawa," D.R.V.N. chief negotiator said, "The trath is that U.S. troops have come from the other side of the Pacific to invade South Viet Nam. So it is just common sense that it is they who must get out of South Viet Nam. As for the Vietnamese people, from resisting foreign aggression in their own country, which is their sacred, legitimate and inalienable right to self-defence."

With regard to the U.S. suggestion With regard to the U.S. suggestion to "get away from press releases" on the ground that they are sheer propaganda, Mr. Xuan Thuy pointed out, "It is the U.S. which is used to using propagands to deceive the American people and the world's peoples. That is why the D.R.V.N. side must speak out the truth before public opinion."

In connection with the U.S. question—what would happen if the U.S. atopped completely the bombing of North Vist Nam., the North Vistnameses Minister of State said, "This question had been snawered by the D.R.V.N. Government even before

and former Indian Minister of Defence Krishna Menon have raised their voices for

the same thing. There is una-nimity of opinion on the question of the unconditional

cessation of the bombing, for

marking time for more than two months, while the United States has been stopping up its aggression against the Viet-

N these anniversary days of

georessor and his victim. The

American leaders, who had ignored the Geneva Agreements

and considered this a principle of their Vist Nam policy.

namesa banble

the current conversations started, and we have repeated many times that if the American side did so other questions of concern to both sides would be discussed."

All the proposals made by the U.S. side, Mr. Xuan Thuy summed up, are unreasonable and deceptive and are but spokes in the wheel of the Paris talks.

The D.R.V.N. representative provided factual evidence showing that vided factual evidence showing that while in Paris the American side resorts to dodges and diversion to clude the main objective of the talks, in Vist Nam the U.S. intensifies its attacks on the North and steps up its aggressive war in

Mr. Xuan Thuy then analyzed the for Ann integration analysed the joint communique of the Honolulu conference between Mr. Johnson and Nguyen Van Thieu and bared U.S. aggressive schemes hidden in it,

- The U.S. will further push up its war of aggression, increase the pupper army and send more weapons to South Viet Nam.

The U.S. keeps demanding "reciprocity" and refuses to stop the bombing on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. The U.S. referred to the withdrawal of troops according ing to the method laid down in the ila communique in October 1966. This in fact would mean no with-drawal at all. The U.S. still refuses to recognize the N.F.L., the genuine ntative of the South namese people.

- The U.S. still schemes to pro-long the partition of Viet Nam in order to create two Vietnamese states and vamps up the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet administration as an instrument for carrying out its non-colonialist policy in South Viet

The U.S. keeps playing cunning to to confuse the right and the tricks to confuse the wrong and shift the responsibility onto the D.R.V.N. side and this is merely to hoodwink the American people and the world's peoples and conceal the U.S. aggressive designs.

In conclusion, the D.R.V.N. delegate declared, "I would like to refterate and to stress that the U.S. ese people with force, nor deceive them with tricks. If the U.S. really wants to settle the Viet Nam problem peacefully, it must now stop forth with and unconditionally its bombing raids and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Then other questions of interest to both parties will be put to discussion. Otherwise, the U.S. will only go farther in a "tunnel with in end in sight", and can by no means save its hoocur as it has always wished to." rith and unconditionally its bombing

After Mr. Xuan Thuy's speech, Mr. Harriman again saked for the floor. He again dealed that the U.S. was the aggressor and alleged that "North Viet Nam committed aggres-sion against South Viet Nam." He also reiterated U.S. demand for "reciprocity" as condition for a complete U.S. bombing halt in North

D.R.V.N. Ambassador Ha Van Lau rejected these worn-out arguments of the U.S. representative by saying: "South Viet Nam is an integral part of Viet Nam's territory, not a part of the United States. This is a glaring or the United States. This is a glaring fact the U.S. cannot obscure. Your North Viet Nam commits aggression against South Viet Nam 'charge is a quibble aimed at covering up U.S. aggression itself."

Distinction Should Be Made...

(Continued from page t)

their, Saigon tackeys orders fo an all-out effort in the U.S. dirty war of aggression against the Vietnamese scople. As to the Vietnamese people's right to sell-deleuce in face of aggression, it would be absurd to limit it and require that it be exercised only the extent of only one half or two-thirds!

American probavanda has sought to present the D.R.V.N.'s position as a rigid one. But wasn't our good will evident when our Govern int proposed that talks held in Paris in spite of the continuation of American bombings on a large part of our territory? We have also our territory. We have also subsequently declared that once the bombing and all other acts of tour have stopped unconditionally all over the torritory of the D.R.V.N. the Paris talks will deal with "other problems of concern to both parties." Distorting this formula and playing or words, the American represen-tatives have demanded simultoneous discussion of the ces sation of the bombing and of related problems, The ma-IN these anniversary days of the 1934 Geneva accords, in order to fully grasp their meaning, it is more uvre is as blain as a bike staff: one again finds, another form, that demand "reciprocity." And when h And when M than ever necessary to stress the need for a clear-cut dif-ference to be made between the reciprocity." And when Mr Harriman says that American bombings will only stop "at the appropriate time and in the appropriate circumstances" he only clings to an idea which took shape at San

have been pleading, especially in Paris, for a " return " to those accords. Here again, their stance roots on deliberate confusion between the aggressor and his victim and a distor-THE bad faith of the men in Washington needs no further demonstration. It has roused the indignation of broad segments of world and Amertion of the Geneva Agreements. Such a stance should be un-mashed and condemned. The only colution truly based on lcan opinion. Delegations of many American organisations Geneva accords is the one supplied by the four points of the D.R.V.N., which call have gone to Paris to protest against the procrastination of Mr Johnson's negotiators. American jurists have sent Senator Fulbright a long letter for : the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of American and satellite troops and the cestation of the bombing against North Viet Nam in onderning American aggres ion in Vist Nam and do manding an unconditional end eder to guarantee the independ to the bombing all over the territory of North Vist Nam. Personalities such as Belgian State Secretary Henri Rollin

once, sovereignly and territo-rial integrity of Viet Nam, the prohibition of foreign troops and military bases on the territory of either zone of the territory of stater zone of Viet Nem, and of military alliances binding either zone to a foreign country; the settlement of the internal affairs of South Viet Nam by South Vietnamese them salves, in accordance with the Political Programms of the N.F.L., without foreign interference; the penceful reuni-fication of Viet Nam to be decided by the Vietnamese people of both zones, without intercention. The most urgent course of action

all other acts of war by the United States against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. This is the key to progress in the Paris talks, which will open the door to a sattlement of the Viet Nam One is fully outitled to demand a long overdue change of Washington's attitude. To of visioning on a assistant. To recognise the fact of aggression against the D.R.V.N. and put an end to it—such a gusture on the part of the United States can suffer mo

without the shadow of a

doubt the unconditional ces-sation of the bombing and

HANOI PRESS OPINION

NEW U.S. DILATORY MANOFILVRE AT PARIS TALKS

T the 13th session on July 17, running. It is evident that such steps taken by the abort of fresh arguments, the U.S. side did a cushy job, summing up the" proposals" and "suggestions" it had made at the previous 12 sessions.

The U.S. side cannot help realizing that the problems it raised cannot be settled at the current official conversations in Paris between the U.S. and the D.R.V.N. Yet, it continues to refer to them, because that is a necessary trick to elude meeting the legitimate demand of the D.R.V.N. It is a U.S. dilatory manoeuvre at the Paris talks which goes alongside the savage crimes, it commits daily in Viet Nam.

U.S. in its "search for peace" will, like its military adventures, only end in failure. Why does the U.S. not drop that old trick now that everyone has seen through its scheme? The U.S. must understand that the settlement of the problem raised by the D.R.V.N. Government is the first milestone to be reached before any other problems of concern to both sides can be taken up, and not the other way round, as the U.S. side has been insistently suggesting.

> NHAN DAN July 22, 1968

> > VIET NAM COURTER

THE NORTH—GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

PRESIDENT HO'S APPEAL WIDELY RESPONDED TO

July 20, 1968 of President Ho Chi Minh's appeal, the Presidium of the C of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front held a meeting to discuss this historical document and issued a communiqué which read: "At the moment when the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has switched into a new stage, this appeal sounds like a call sacred voice of the beloved Fatherland and a pressing battle cry for our ompatriots and fighters throughout the country, Re presentatives of various political parties and mass organizations, of the People's Army, various ethnic and religious groups and personalities members of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, who took part in the ediscussions, expressed the enthusiasm confidence and pride of various sections of the people and their determination to fight and to win. It was step up the mass mobilization to impulse the patriotic emulation movement, to put into practice the sloran · Everything for our victory over U.S. aggressive imperialiem!', to push shead the economic and cultural constenetion and development to exert great efforts to build up national defence, ensure public security, lesen transport and

ereat front." The same day, meetings and railies took place throughout the country, even on battlefields or working sites. Rach citizen pledged himself to translate into action his determination to fight and to defeat U.S. aggression.

communications going, belp

our southern compatriots

with might and main and

fulfil to the utmost the task

of the great rear toward the

FTER the publication on a 4-square kilometre island off the mouth of the Ben Hai river, on the 17th parallel, decided to beighten their vigilance and to down within the shortest time the 200th U.S. plane, in the Vinh Linh area which it belones.

> Two hours after hearing President Ho Chi Minh's appeal and marking this great event by a short meeting, an A.A. unit of Ngbe An province got the credit grounding the 400th U.S. plane in the province.

The larry drivers' group No 806 headed by labour hero Cao Ba Tuyet, attacked for over 1,100 times by U.S. planes, promised to get home under all circumstances supplies for the front and to overfulfill the State plan.

At the port of Haiphong, on the same morning the out going and incoming shifts decide to work one hour overtime

In the Quang Ninh mining area, excavator drivers in the brigade led by Vu Xuan Thuy, a labour hero, boosted their efficiency by 50 per cent. Vu Xuan Thuy himself exceeded the target by 75 per cent.

Farmers of an agricultural co-operative at Phu Xa, a village in the vicinity Hanoi savagely raided by U.S. were resolved to do their best to finish the transplanting of the autumn-winter rice before August 5, 1968 within the time limit set for a good crop. The same day, the youth in the village widened and besutified a lane which they called the " July 20th Road."

After a meeting to welcome the President's appeal held in the very place where a dozen of their beloved ones lost their lives nearly a year ago, the inhabitants of Hue Street, Hanoi, gave a strong

fillip to their civil defence. The fighters at Con Co.

A widespread disease in Viet Nam, tuberculosis for long used to be here a dangerous affection which took a high toll of lives overy year. Relevant documents year. Relevant document ists are greatly inadequate. Some figures, however, will give us an idea of the magni-tude of its incidence.

According to statistics col lected in a hospital in 1943, tuberculosia came second, after malaria, in terms of patients affected. But it ranked first in mortality rate: 79 pulmonary T.B. sufferers and 12 extra-pulmonary T.B. sufferers out of every 1,000 deaths. In the major cities, the rate reached 4 per cent, one of the highest in the world.

two anti-T.B. hospitals, 30 dispensaries in the provinces and zones to care for innatients and consultants and many dispensaries in districts and villages. There are in all s and beds for T.B. cases.

Thanks to methods which are as simple as efficacious, treatment of telerculosis can be effected on a large scale. Every year 25,000 people roceive attention from anti-T.B. establishments. The number of patients under treatment or placed under their observation rose to 130,000 by the end of 1055-1966. The number of cures averaged 20,000 annually The use of dead B.C.G. has

rates (active lesions detected by X-ray) are illustrated by the following figures:

sharply decreasing.

In the towns: from o.s to 1 per cent, in the factories: from 0.5 to 0.7 per cent; in the countryside; from 0.7 to

All these offorts have borne fruit. Soundings made regu-larly since 1957 by means of

fluorography and laboratory examinations by mobile teams in different regions of the country, 600,000 disease-

country, 600,000 disease-detecting films shot in 200 spots of 18 provinces, in the towns, the coastal region, the

countryside the midlands

and mountainous regions, show that the T.B. rate is

In 1966-1967 morbidity

Ten Years' Fighting Against Tuberculosis in Viet Nam

Dr PHAM NGOC THACH

According to an investigation made among the population of Cholon (South Viet Nam), positive epidemic reac-Nam), positive epidemic reac-tions rated 24 per cent for the age group below five years, 33 per cent for those between 6 and 10, 64 per cent for those between 1x and 25, and 76 per cent for those between 16 and 20. Another document showed that the proportion was as high as or.78 per cent among those above 25 years of age. According to Dodero, in the plains the rate was 25.6 per cent for the ner group between 5 and 9, 54.9 per cent for that between 10 and 14 and 50.5 per cent for and 14 and 59.5 per cent for that between 15 and 19. Ac-cording to another investiga-tion made by Massias, in Hanoi 65 per cent of the adults showed positive reac-

adults showed positive reac-Preventive measures against such a terrible disease were pon-existent under set up at a very late date in Hanol, Hue and Saigon hardly lived up to their names. For a population of 25 million there were barely 400 beds for T.B. sufferers in the hospitals of a few cities. the hospitals of a few cities. The T.B. section of the Hanoi Faculty of Medicine had in all 30 beds at its disposal, placed in the contagious disease sector of the Bach Mai hospital. T.B. doctors could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

During the resistance against the French colonialists, despite the way, we made big efforts to attend to the T.B. victims. Three anti-T.B. hospitals were opened in the free zone.

After the restoration of

peace in 1954, though claimed by many urgent tasks, the Party and Government made the protection of public health one of their foremost concerns. From the very beginning, stress was laid on the fight against epidemics and next in importance against social diseases includng tuberculosis.

In ten years, a relatively comprehensive network of anti-tuberculosis establishments has been set up. There is at present in North Viet

cination, on a large scale Between 1961 and 1966, 1,500,000 new-borns were culated, 25 million injections were given to the people, from the aged.

Almost nil in 1934. number of specialized physi-cians and high and secondary level medical workers has now reached zoo. Every year, 300 physicians receive supplementary training to specialize themselves in the treatment of tuberculosis.

In the midst of a ruthless war against the American air force, a vast agitation drive has been launched among the masses. 250 talks with a total 10,000 attendance, 25 exhibi-tions, 60 articles of newspapers or radio broadcasts have dealt with the necessity of vacci-nation, with the treatment of out-patients, with the pro-tection of children against tuberculosis, with the bygiene for T.B. sufferers at home. etc... A documentary on the fight against tuberculosis in Viet Nam and 9 films for slide lanterns have been slide lanterns have been shown to a large audience. Picture-books, illustrated pamphlets, posters, etc... of 46 kinds all in all, 5 million labels for match-boxes and a million postal stamps, constitute an abundant propaganda material. Research work has also

been vigorously pushed ahead.
At quarterly and annual summing up routine conferences since 1060, 300 treatises have been made on the prophylaxis and treatment of the prophylaxis and treatment of the prophylaxis. tuberculosis and on the orga-nisation of the fight against the disease. 200 papers commu-nicated by anti-T.B. establishments have been printed in 20 issues of the bulletins published by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association and the Viet Nam General Association of Medical Workers. A bilingual bulletin for the study of tuberculosis published since 1958 has been sent on an exchange basis to 120 anti-TB organisations and institutes in more than 40 countries. Our research work published in foreign medical reviews or submitted to international conferences have enabled us

n.o per cent; in the midlands from 0.5 to 0.8 per cent; in the mountainous regions; from 0.4 to 0.6 per cent; or decrease of 50 per cent in

Of course, the bombings by American aircraft have caused damages and difficulties. The Thanh Hos anti-TB hospital and many provincial and district dispensaries have been destroyed. We have had to evacuate many village dispensaries. In some areas, the treatment of the T.B. nationts has suffered. Vaccina tion is done at night, in evacuated kindergartens or schools or even in under-ground shelters. The U.S. ruling circles thought they could disrupt our sanitary ould disrupt our sanitary Difficulties, however big, have been quickly surmounted. The anti-tuberculosis network which covers the whole country is functioning reguhas made possible extensive inoculation in all circum-stances. Even in the past few years the number of vaccina tions has not diminished. more patients are being attended to. Propaganda, education and research work is proceeding smoothly. Work review conferences have been held regularly. The incidence of tuberculosis is in regres

As a rule, there is a recrudescence of this disease in time of war. This law, which seems immutable so far, has not worked in North Viet Nam. The solicitude shown by the Party and Government, a ening organisation, effica-cious therapeutic methods, the determination of the cadres, the support from the masses, these are as many levers that have enabled us to broaden continually the fight against tuberculosis, in spite of the

This fight has been effec tively contributing to the preservation of the people's health in the present resist-ance and wall, no doubt, greatly belp in the future reconstruction of the country once peace and national unity



U.S. - PUPPET HONOLULU MANOEUVRES CONDEMNED BY ALL VIETNAMESE

THE spokesman of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation issued on July 23 a statement on the Ho meeting between U.S. President Johnson and puppet "President" Nguyen Van Thieu.

The statement said :

" Johnson and Thieu reiterated all the slanderous charges they had been using to misrepresent the South Vietnames people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to defame North Viet Nam. Under the pretext of honouring their commitment' to the Sai. gon administration they tried to justify the aggressive acts of the U.S., deny the South Vietnamese people's right to resist aggression, evade the unconditional cessation of the bombing and all other acts of war by the U.S. against the

"Think's so-called view on the 'essential condition for peace in South Viet Nam' in fact is the U.S. theory which regards South Vint Nam as a separate 'state,' and aimed at prolonging the partition of Viet Nam and turning South Viet Nam into a neo-colony and military base of the U.S.

"As for Johnson's claim for a 'inst' solution at the conference table, it is none other than one for the Viet namese people's acceptance of the absurd 'reciprocity condition set by the U.S. This is the stand of the aggressor, which has been flatly rejected by the Vietnamese people and strongly condemned by the world's

crimes and war schemes in both zones of Viet Nam the statement said : " It is obvious

that despite its evowing passi veness, deadlock and setbacks the U.S. obdurately pursues its war of aggression in South Viet Nam and its war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. This is the only obstacle to the restoration of peace in Viet Nam, to the progress of the D.R.V.N.-U.S. conversations in Paris."

The statement anded with a resolute condemnation of the U.S. persistence in its war of aggression and its perfidious moves.

HE spokesman for the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry also released on July 24 a statement to the press about the conference held on July 19 and 20, 1968 in Honolulu, between Johnson and Nguyen Van Thieu The statement pointed out

that at that conference the

U.S. and its puppers plotted to intensify the aggressive war in Viet Nam and U.S. still tried to doll up the Saigon puppet administration, a clique of traitors strongly abhorred by the entire people of South Viet Nam. There the Saigon stoogs administration was ordered by their masters to draft more South Vietnamese youths as cannon-fodder for the U.S. plan of war inten-sification. On the other hand, the U.S. stubbornly complete collapse. refuses to stop unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of war in North Viet

Nam; it still sets "conditions" for the withdrawal of American troops, and refuses to recognize South Vist Nam N.F.I. the genuine representative of the South Victnamese people It is clear that the U.S. After exposing new U.S. continues to stick to its aggressive design against Viet Nam," the statement

HONOLULU CONFAB WILL NOT SAVE SAIGON PUPPET REGIME FROM TOTAL COLLAPSE

OR three months the Nguyen Van Thieu clique had been beating the big drums of propagands about a forthcoming "visit to Washington," "bilateral talks between the two Presitalks between the two Freschents," a "special" meeting to review the military, political, diplomatic situation, etc. But, as pointed out in an AFP despatch of July 17, Johnson was afraid lest Thieu's "visit" would trigger off anti-war demonstration in the United States, shed unwanted light on the Viet unwanted light on the Viet Nam problem during the presidential election cane-paign, thus harming his faction. And that is why whereas Theu tried his best to inflate the importance of his meeting with Johnson, the latter had shown the greatest reluctance. He summoned Thisu to Konolulu, and their 'talke' hated a mere ten hours, on July 19 and 20. The aim of the meeting was, as far as Johnson was con-cerned, to doll up his valets and at the same time impose os them a few more decisions; as for Thieu, it was an occasion to receive new orders and at the same time vent grievances and put forward

new requests. The new decisions forced by Johnson on Thieu do not constitute a new policy, but measures designed to face a new situation: as a result of general attacks and simulta-neous uprisings of the South Victness people and armed forces, the American war of aggression is threatened with

Within a period of five months, from January 30 to June 30, 1968, on the bat-tlefields of South Viet Nam, over 350,000 American, pupper and satellite troops were put out of action: three-fou their air forces, four-fifths their armour and an immense quantity of supplies were destroyed. The Amer-icans received staggering blows and were stretched thin: and were stretched thin; their fighting strength and mobility was on the wane. The puppet forces were de-stroyed and disbanded in large numbers, and proved utterly unable to undertake either

offensive or defensive opera-tions. The liberation war was carried right into the cities; and the control of the control of the Form top to bottom, the pup-per administration was bottom. The Saigon traitors were torn by internal strife, and an "undeclared war dere-tary in the control of the control of the control of the control of the saigon are supported to the control of the control of the control of the saigon were forced by the of the North and seed repreof the North and send repre sentatives to meet our govern-ment's delegates in Paris. Fear ment's delegates in Paris. Point that their American masters would let them, down began haunting the minds of the Thieu-Ky clique.

A GAINST this background of setbacks, defeats, and disintegration, the first order given his valets by Johnson, according to their "joint communique" and other re-ports, was to strengthen and increase the puppyt troops combat effectiveness. On their part, the Americans promised more substantial weapon supplies so that the puppet forces could replace them as cannon fodder on the battlefields. Paying obeisance, Thies promised to "prepare the Vietnames nation and armed forces fo the important and decisive role that will be theirs" and role that will be theirs" and show "determination" in following the Americans to the end in their war of ag-gression in Viet Nam.

gression in Viet Nam.

This attempt at "Viet-namizing" the American war of aggression in the South is evidence of Johnson's obstin-acy in his effort to cling to South Viet Nam and prosecute the American policy of neo-colonial aggression. But this the American policy of neo-colonial aggression. But this new move will not be a shot in the arm for the decaying puppet forces; it will not remedy the American shortage of troops in the South; neither will it extricate the Americans and their valets from their present quagmire.

The second order given Thiou by Johnson was to force this running dog, on the basis of the increased "prestige" built up for him, to rally his agents around

him and try to prop up the collapsing puppet administra-tion. Johnson was loud in his praises for Thieu having tion, joinated was hold in heap as "constitutional and heap and popularly, elected government," and tried his best to dispel his Saigon backeyer the his Saigon backeyer the his Saigon backeyer the his Saigon backeyer the his down the river. Best however snuch money and eliot the Americans put into this attungt to best up their the his said of the h

THE Honolalu meeting reflects the American imperializer's obstinacy in the control of the contro Viet Nam, ""the U.S. forces to be withdrawn as North Viet Nam takes its men home," "the Americans, seeing no afferna-tive but to continue" the bombing of North Viet Nam unless there is a "response" from Hanoi, etc. 'He same obstinacy had been shown in negations since the same pravious meetings with the Saigon puppets — in Honolulu (Peb. 1966), Manila (Oct. 1966), Guam (March 1967), Canberra (December 1067) only for the situation of the Americans and their stooges to go from bad to worse,

The recent force staged in The recent farce staged in Honolulu is but a worm-caten post utterly incapable of propping up the American aggressive undertaking about to collapse in the burricane of the Vietnamese people's war.



Fraternisation between Liberation fighters and insurgents from Armoured Regiment No 1 of the puppet army,







VIET NAM: Slogans and Facts

Ly Reas Admiral ARNOLD TRUE, U.S.N. (Ret.)

ISTORIAN Arnold Toyabee sava that the destines of the whote world are involved in Viet Nam. So much of the world's attention has been focused on it, that this small nation has become the most important country in the world.

' There is such a divergence between There is such a divergence between public pronouncements and facts that our people are divided and confused. Alan Paton says, "Man is capable of creating tremendous noble slogans and shouting them sloud while doing ignoble deeds — and the more ignoble the deeds, the louder the slogans are shouted."

Let us examine some of the slogans and the facts or lack of facts that lie behind them !

- We are most frequently told that our objective in Viet Nam is 'self determination' for the Vietnameso people. A careful reading of the 1954 Geneva Accords indicates that they offered exactly that. After a cooling off period for the departure of the French, a free election under supervision of the International Consupervision of the International Con-trol Commission was to be held in 1956. That election was never held because Ngo Dinh Dienn, who had been installed as pressier by the United States, with our encourage-ment, refused to hold them. President Eisenhower said that if they had been held, So per cant of the people would have voted for Ito Chi Minh.

South Viet Nam has had a series of dictatorships for thirteen years tha or of catavarangs for tarreet years unit.
were unpopular with the people.
Generals hold power by virtue of the
support of U.S. tanks, sircraft, and
troops. The recently elected general
assembly consisted of a carefully
acroened group of mandatrins and
wealthy landowners who have dominated Viet Nam for a thousand years. Students and Buddhists protest that the recent Presidential elections were

A news dispatch a few days ago reported that 240,000 leaflets were dropped on a Vistnamese village which said that the village would which said that the village would be bombed again and again and advised the villagers to defect to the Saigon government if they wished to live. This does not sound like self-determination.

— The Administration says re-petitiously that we made com-miments to the government of South Viet Nam that must be kept. According to the U.S. Constitution, foreign policy shall be conducted by the executive with the advice and the executive with the advice and consent of the Senate. I can find no record of the Senate having advised or consented to any commitments to the government of South Viet Nam. I do find record of their having consented to and Nations, and our actions in Viet Nam are in direct violation of that

- Another slogan is that we are supporting the "free world." Our 'free world' has some poor examples in the military dictatorships in Greece, in Taiwan, in Hald, and a

that of General Ky in South Viet Nam. It would be a little closer to the truth to say that we are the train to say that we are supporting any government any-where that is anti-communist, regardless of the wishes or the freedom of the people.

- It is said that our national hener is at stake. Norman Cousies in an editorial in the Saturday Review says, "The President is in an editorial in the Saturday Review says, "The Fresident is indeed right that our national honor is at stake because things are being done in Viet Nam that are dishonorable and inconsistent with the meaning of American history."

— In a recent speech in Tems, the President said the key to our involvement in Viet Nam is our own national security. He did not threaten the security of the United States. There seems to be little danger of the Vietnames Navy capturing San Francisco or landing an invasion force.

— Another slogan is that we must step communism. Three years ago the Defanse Department reported that there were about 90,000 active the official rapports indicate that about 90,000 active communists are in South Viet Nam. If we are stopping communism, how do their number grow at such a rafe? A Vietberg row at such a rafe? A Vietberg row at such a rafe? A Vietberg row at such a rafe? namese teacher watching the bombing of a Vietnamese village said, "Today we make many communists.

- The Secretary of State says that we are fighting now in Viet Nam to prevent a bigger war in the future. prevent a bigger war in the future.
The news reports indicate that this is a good-sized war now, and it has dire prospects of growing directly into the bigger war that we are trying to prevent.

Russia has promised that for every escalation by the U.S., she will increase her aid to Viet Nam. That increase her aid to Viet Nam. That aid has been increasing. We need to remember that Rossia has a more valid commitment to support North Viet Nam than we have to support South Viet Ram, and the probabilities are that she will keep that commitment. China has promised that she will not see Viet Nam defeated. Most Chicago the Viet Nam defeated. Most Chicago the Viet Nam defeated. Most Chicago the Viet Nam defeated. Chinese scholars and experts believe that China will keep that promise. We would certainly go all out if Chi-na or Russia were attacking Canada or Mexico on our borders.

or Mexico on our occuent.

— Congressions voting funds for
the Viet Nam war say, "We must
suppart our beyen in Viet Nam,"
the Nam war say, "We must
the boys in Viet Nam, you would
find an encrosso preference for
being supported at home. We certered to be the same of the same of the
support of the mine the
jungles and mid of a country 10,000
miles sway in a war that they don't
understand and for which they have
offer? "We won offer?"

- "We must win the hearts and minds of the people." This is really a strange one. We have to pacify them by keeping a large part of the army in the villages to reinforce

their desire for the blessings of American democracy. The only ones we don't have to pacify are those who are selling P.X. goods on the black market in Saigon.

Our military personnel report that the N.L.F. soldiers are the best fighters that they have ever seen. At the same time they report that the Saigon army is not interested in fighting—that the soldiers are unreliable-that they desert by the thouliable—that they desert by the thou-sands. These Saigon soldiers are of the same blood and nationality as the N.L.F. What could be the explanation of this? It it possible that the com-mon people and the Saigon Govern-ment's soldiers do not believe in or support the government for which they are forced to fight?

"It is a simple case of aggression by North Viet Nam against a neighborring country." There is no historical foundation for the statement that North and South Viet Nam are two countries. The Geneva Accords state plainly that the 17th parallel is a temporary line made originally to separate the armies of the French and the Viet Migh. General Ky was and the Viet Minh. General My was born in Hanoi. If there are see coun-tries, we have a paradoxical situa-tion in that the dictator and "elected" Vice President of South Vist Nam is a foreigner from the enemy country that is doing the aggressing.

"Wars of national liberation must not be permitted to succeed."
If this statement is true, the status que is fresen in the entire world by edict from America. No peoples dissatisfied with their government, no matter how autocratic or dictato

ial may be permitted to change that ial, may be permitted to change that government. This seems inconsistent with the history of America, since our country was founded by men who fought a war of national libera-

ODAY we are fighting two wars : against viet train and one against poverty, hunger, despair and discrimination in the United States. One of these wars is supposed to be a limited war. Which one ? Our cities are alums. Our transportation systems are obsolete. The subways of Moscow and Leningrad, the railroad Moscow and Leningrad, cae reasterant trains of Japan and the streets of Paris make the U.S. look like a back-ward country. Our crime rate is rising. It is not safe to walk in the streets and parks at night. What are our priorities? If the peoples of a developing country look at us and developing country look at us and read our newspapers, do they see a society that they wish to emulate? They may envy our wealth but not our sense of values.

The Viet Nam war is only one symptom of a disease in our foreign policy which may be fatal if left untreated. We are trying to stem a tide of revolution among the hungry and underprivileged peoples of the world. We are trying to maintain the world. We are trying to maintain the status quo in a world where the fundamental law is changed. It can't be done and our attempts will result in our own disintegration and de-

(Excepts from an article in the March - April 1968 issue of the Veterana Stars and Stripes for Peace.)



PHOTOS: — Top: To snatch this child from his mother who is going to be put to death, is that the way G.1s. in South Viet Nam "win the hearts and minds" of the people?

and minds" of the people of —Bottom: After a bout of steed fighting in South Viet Nam — Are these atheasted G.I.a pondering over what they see on the walls: "There is no gradge between Vietnamesa and American peopless. Why hilling each other? Let's hand in hand build up our friendship."

Fighting U.S. Imperialism: Lao People's Sacred Duty

- Statement of Neo Lao Haksat Central Committee

Geneva Agreements on Laos (July 23, 1962) the Central Committee of the Neo Lao The statement brings out in full relief the big victories of the Lao people in their righteous struggle against the U.S. and for national salva-/aksat (Lao Patriotic Front) tion to safeguard the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, and uphold the fundamental which it strongly condemns U.S. imperialism and holds t responsible for all crimes national rights of the Lao people. The statement em-phasizes that over the past of aggression and war in Laos. extensic substant of the 1962 Geneva Agreements, and gross flouting of the soverphasizes that over the past few years the Lao armed forces and people have put out of action tens of thou-sands of enemy soldiers, seized or destroyed thousands of tens of arms and ammu-nition and downed over zoo righty, independence, neu-trality, unity and territorial integrity of Laos. The state-ment denounces the coup d'état staged by the U.S. to overthrow the Lao national nition and downed over 200
U.S. aircraft. Most glorious
were the 1967-1968 dry-season
victories which put out of
action one fourth of the
atrength of the puppet army, coalition government, the complete scraping of the tri-partite Zurich and Plain of Jars Agreements, the turning of the Vientiane government into a tool for U.S. neo-colonialism in Laos; it exposes U.S. introduction into Laos of thousands of military wiped out an important mobile force amounting to go battalions, liberated over 150,000 inhabitants and regained control of many personnel and great quantities of war materials and equip-ment for a 70,000-strong important areas held by the enemy. These achievements puppet army and the con have contributed to the furstruction of a system of ther consolidation of the strategic roads, airfields, mili-tary bases and radar system



In the land of a million elephants--Laos-these animals also carry supplies to the front.

in order to attack the liberated oas of Laos and both zones Viet Nam. The statement points out the crimes of the boints out the crimes of the U.S. whose military command the puppet army in large-scale nibbling attacks on the territory liberated by the Neo Lao Hahtai and the direct participation of air force in the war since May 1964, which has stepped up the U.S. "special war" in Laos to a fierce

"It is evident that the deen root and direct cause of the aggravation of the situation in our country as well as of the losses and sufferings of our people lies in the aggres-sive policy of the U.S. and the anti-popular and trea-cherous policy of its stonges.

cultural fields. The prestige of the Neo Lao Hahsat cultural fields. The prestiges of the New Less Habitat has risen among the Lao people and in the world. The militant alliance between it and the patriotic neutralist forces is strength-need with every passing day. Meanwhile, the Vankees and their stooges are more u.U.S. forces wester the pro-time of the proper contradictions aggratuser contradictions aggrations. inner contradictions aggra-vated and they are in a state passiveness and in a quandary on the political as well as military plane.

The statement stresses: The Neo Lao Haksat Cen-Committee reaffirms once again that so long as the U.S. imperialists persist in their intervention in, and aggression against, Laos, our

N the occasion of the This historical reality is people will continue to oppose the anniversary of the incontestable." sacred duty of our people to defend the Fatherland and their inviolable right to self-

> After pointing out the resolve of the Lao people to overcome all difficulties and hardships, to stubbornly fight U.S. intervention and aggression, and to determinedly realize the profound national aspiration which is a peace ful. Independent pentral ful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos, the statement concludes with unmistakable

"The Lao problem is one of U.S. intervention and aggression. Since the U.S. has been interfering in the internal affairs of Laos, carrving out a nen-rolonislist war of aggression against her under the form of a 'special war' and sabotaging the Geneva Agreements on Lace, it must stop all acts of inter vention, aggression and sabotage, strictly im lement the 1962 Geneva Agreements, and scrupulously respect the sov ereignty, independence, new trality, unity and territorial integrity of Laos. The internal ffairs of Laos must be settled by the Lao people themselves on the basis of the rofts Geneva Agreements and the present practical situation in Laon without U.S. interfer

"This sensible position is a fundamental principles of the 1962 Geneva Agreements and of the most profound national aspirations of the Lao people. It also conforms to the desire of all peace-and justice loving people in the world.

"The Lao people demand that the U.S. government put an immediate end to all acts of intervention and ag-gression, first and foremost stop the bombing of the Lao liberated areas by the siy force of the U.S. and Its quislings, so as to create favourable conditions for the Lao people to settle their internal affairs on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agree-ments and in conformity with the development of the current situation.

"Should the U.S. and its Victnamese pattern. stonges, flouting the 1952 Genova Agreements, he dichard enough to embark head-long on the path of military adventure, they would bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their

CURAN ARMED INSURRECTION 15th ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

(July 26, 1953)

N July 25, in Hanoi, the C.C. of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, the Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples and the Viet Nam-Cuba Friendship Association held a solemn meeting to commemorate the 15th anni-versary of the armed insurrec-tion of the Cuban people (July 26, 1953).

After the opening speech by Hoang Minh Giam, member of the Presidium of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, Ton Ouang Phiet, President of the Viet Nam Committee of Soli-darity with Airo Asian Proples, took the floor to make clear the great significance of the July 20, 1953 insurrec-tion. He warmly hailed the great achievements obtained by Cuba in economic cons-truction, cultural development, strengthening of national defence and in the struggle

and socialist construction under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party head-ed by Conrade Fidel Castro

On behalf of the Vietnam. ese people, Ton Quang Phirt expressed sincere thanks for the stalwart support and expressed sincere thanks for the stalwart support and valuable contribution of the brother Cuban paople to the Victnamese people's struggle cagainst U.S. aggression and for national salvation, He stressed. "The positive actions taken in the past years by the Cuban Committee of Solidarity with the Vietnam-ce people by the Institute of ese people, by the Institute of Friendship with all people and other mass organizations have been strongly impelling forward the Cuban people's support for the Vietnamese people and strengthening the militant solidarity between

LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLES' EVER GROWING SUPPORT FOR VIET NAM'S ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

separated from Viet Nam by half the globe. Having with iet Nam a common foe -U.S. imperialism-, the peoples in that part of the earth are traditionally bound by ties of solidarity which go beyond the boundaries of nations and barriers of races and regard Latin America as their Latin America as their "common fatherland." Peoples of many countries there have taken up arms against U.S. imperialism and the local reactionary ruling cliques.

and more particularly actions to enlist support and help the Vietnamese people to defeat the U.S. aggressors.

> ATIN American youth, students and workers play an important role in the movement to gain support for Vietment to gain support for Viet-ham. At many meetings and demonstrations, such slogans as "Yankees, get out of Viet Nami", "No soldiers, no wheat,

Letter from a European Reader

ORADOUR, LIDICE, SON MY...

In this capitalist world where human value is a commodity and where commodities take on human value, there are dates that humanity should never forget, humanity should never jorges, if it wants to continue to progress and achieve happiness one day. On June 10,1944, a column of German S.S. one any. On June 10,1044, a column of German S.S. troopers, mad with haired and vengelulness caused by the irremediable defeats suffered by the Nazi army which, harassed by the guerillas, was retreating northward. massaceed with unbrecedented savagery the 634 inhabitant. 1942, the little village of Lidics in Bohemia had Lidics in Bohemia had experienced similar reprisals y representatives of the

Thois heinous crimes will go down in history as symbols of Jassis barbarity, which perpistrated horrible misdeeds wherever (Nazi soldiery set jool. One should stress the user dispubble, for behind the two modest entities of Oracla and Lidder worm symbols of

nothing for the U.S. imperial-ists in Viet Nam" have been displayed. The Stars and Stripes have been burnt, U.S.

embassies assaulted, N.F.L. tlags hoisted and leaflets in support of Viet Nam's struggle against U.S. aggression dis-

ributed by the participants.

The workers and toiling peoples there have staged direct actions against their rulers - valets of the U.S.

turning Latin America into a

supply base for the U.S. war in Viet Nam. In Brazil, in

defiance of police encircle

ment and repression, workers continued to shout: "No soldiers for the U.S. in Viet-

Nam." In Uruguay, they broke the window panes of the AFL-CIO building in

Montevideo on April 28, 1968. In Argentina, they organized meetings and lectures on Vict

Nam in various workshops and raised a Viet Nam fund. Miners in Lota and Toronan,

Southern Chile, sent to the

South Vietnamese people a message congratulating them

on their recent victories. On

eld a spirited demonstration

in which they strongly protest-

ed against U.S. aggression in Viet Nam and Johnson's visit

to their country to seek ways

and means with his satellites to save their "common market" now heading for

collapse... The demonstra-tors displayed the alogans "U.S., quit Viet Nam!" and "Assassins in Viet Nam", and hurled addle eggs and red paint at Johnson's

Cuba, the standard-bearer in the Latin American revo-

in the Latin American revo-lutionary movement, is also in the van of the movement of support to Vict Nam against U.S. aggression. The Cuban Party, Government and people give not only moral support to the Vict-

namese people but also whole-hearted material assistance and are ready to send

olunteers to Viet Nam when

6. in Salvador, ocople

innocent victims whose fate had been decided in advance by the big German was criminate, who bore direct responsibility for the ca-taclysm of the Second World

In 1945, the peoples liberat-ed from the threat of extermi-nation at the hands of the Nazis were able to breathe Nazis were able to breathe and hope for a better future. Since that your, fraught with promises and leavone for humanity, what has in fact happened? In face of the impetuous movement of the mized peoples struggling their liberation, the colofor their liberation, the color-inalists of parious countries, the have stuck at nothing to maintain at all costs a medieval rula. Whereas Nurember and Tokyo bad demonsted the crimes commit-militarist against independ-ent mations, thus creating legal bases for condemnic usar crimes, crimes of agree-sion and crimes against pace, sion and crimes against pace. sion and crimes against peace, the mirit of the B. Russell Tribunal was to innovate by

ested. The Cuban Party

and Government have many

times declared their support for the 4 points of the D.R.V.N. Government and

the 5 points of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. They demand that the U.S. impe-

rialists withdraw their troops

rialists withdraw their troops from South Vist. Nam, and put a permanent and uncon-ditional end to the bombing of the D.R.V.N. At the

ceremony commemorating the

revolution on January 2, 1968, Fidel Castro said: "Under any circumstances,

the Cuban people will unite unconditionally with the Viet-

The role of Viet Nam

and her experiences in the struggle against U.S. aggres-sion have been highlighted in all Cubsa conferences.

in Cuba "Heroic Viet Nam Year." Nguyen Van Troi is considered by the Cuban people as a symbol of the

indomitable spirit of the Vietnamese people, Cuba is

the first country to recognize the South Vist Nam N.F.L.

diplomatic relations at ambas-sadorial level.

In Mexico, the "Support Viet Nam" movement is very widespread. In the second half of April this year, 250,000 people demon-strated in Mexico City, and 20,000 students heki s "solidarity with Viet Nam"

4 day festival; many meetings and rallies, soirées and labour-days were organized through-

out the country. The Mexican Government expressed its sympathy with Viet Nam on

the occasion of Ambassador Ngo Mau's visit to Mexico.

Cardenas of Mexico has recently voiced his support to Viet Nam and demanded

an end to U.S. aggression in Viet Nam. The influential

Mexican weekly Siamore in

its early February 1968

Former President Lazaro

and to establish

namese people.

placing under the ban of manhind crimes which surpassed by their bestiality and magnitude those perpetrated by the Hitterite and Japanof interior and japan-ese militarists, crimes commit-ed against a small nation which has been fighting over twenty years against colonial-ist yoke which has been succeed by the neo-colonialist yoke of the most powerful imperial of the most powerful imperial-ist nation on earth. What we had hoped in 1945 to banish for over from human his-tory has again appeared in a new symbol of the barbarity of the American rulers, whose main promoter is U.S. Pre-sident Johnson, the most monstrous war criminal of

On March 16, 1968, at about 6.30 in the morning, Son My village in Son Tinh district. Quang Ngai province, was pounded by American artillery for more than half an hour. Then eleven helicopters, after strajing the village, landed American soldiers. They

people must understand that the struggle of the Vietnam-

In Latin American countries where people are still atruggling for national liberation, like Pers, Venezuela, Bolivia, Gustemala, Costa

ation, like Fers, Venezueta, Bolivia, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Argentina, Colombia, the movement to win support for Vist Nam against U.S. aggression is also gaining momentum. In Paerto Rico,

a U.S colony, the youth in the Movement for Independ-ence of Puerto Rico,

declared at their 5th congress in Havana on January 21, 1968, that as a token of

1988, that as a token of their solidarity with Viet Nam they would step up the struggle against the pressganging of young Fuerto Ricans into the U.S. army and intensify propaganda work against U.S. aggression in Viet Nam.

THE above list of actions

of Latin American peoples in support of Viet Nam against the U.S. aggressors

is by no means exhaustive In the struggle against U.S.

headed imperialism, the peo-ples of Viet Nam and Latin

America, bound by a close solidarity and a strong

mutual support, will cer-tainly carry the day.

TO THE READER

We are aware that they

is much room for improve-ment in the mording of

our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your

suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

eso people is precisely mission of honour as

all times

opened fire on everything that moved and destroyed everything issue praised Viet Nam an example of heroism and greatness and stated that overywhere on this planet

> Why this irony? Simply because the American imperi-alists, like the Hitlerite fas-cists, have a "global strategy" cists, have a " global strategy under which all the nations of the world are to be willy-nilly included in their sphere of influence. Should a heroic

matten like the Vietnameze want to live according to its hum lawk, it should be subdued through methods scientifically worked out by the American nation like the Vistnamers worked out by the American rulers during the last twenty years. The spokesman of such conceptions on the part of a "civilized" fountry is none other than General Curtis Le May, who candidly declared that the United States would

"bomb North Vist Nam back to the Stone Age," if meed

Nam : " kill all, burn all, de

stroy all, " is no empty for

mula. Son My is the aconising

symbol of thousands of vil-lages and boroughs which have

been raced to the ground and

whose populations have been

nated : Chau Son. Cam I.

Binh Son, Son Tinh, Gen Suc. etc. in South l'iet Nam.

which instrute an intermin

able list of felonies perpe-trated by the militarist clique

of the United States which Johnson typically personifies.

The American policy in Viet

27, 1968, No 166. The massage, after broadly depissing the G.l.s' atrocities; concluded: "In one single day, 602 people, among them over 170 children, were mascattle slaughtered

they told hands on. For more

details, the reader is referred to the article "Mothers of

Son My call for vengeance"

How could one not fee horrified and disgusted by such a misdeed? How could one not sympathize with the victims' relatives and com-patriots? How. could one fail he filled with inextinousch. able haired for the authors that crime of a genecidal that crims by a generality ordered from the White House where the President of the United States, L.B., Johnson, had been talking about his "pe fui" intentions and " manity," while bearing main responsibility for Son My, which is now added to the painful list of Oradours and Lidices.

In our time, as in the time of a certain Adolf Hitler, the "crusade against commu-nism" copers crimes whose Yes, Son My, line Oradour and Lidice, has become the symbol of the barbarity of the monstrosity has yet to be fully revealed. In addition to the thousands of concentration American militarists. It will for ever smoothy the innumer-able American was crimes committed in Viet Nam, and names dotting South Viet
Nam, how many charnelhouses, how many mans the peoples will not lorget that in 1568, 23 years after the end of the Second World creates are to be unconered in the years to come, so that mankind, who want to live War and 22 years after Nuremberg, untold atrocities were perpetrated by Americans, the develop in happiness and prosperity, could know how ignoble and atracious the nature of American immus Americans who dride themselves on being a 'civil ighest standard of living in

to denounce Oradous Lidice, It means that does not how to the accompli. To support the human against the inhu-man is simply to carry one's duty as a man.

The Young Girl ot Saigon

(Continued from page 8)

young man said, in a harsh and shrill voice, "Phuong, heep my gun!" occupied by the P.L.A.r. A N.F.L. flag was flying on the highest reoffop. Suddanly, the Liberation fighters rushed out of the houses and fell back. the P.L.A.F. machinegus over Phuong's shoulder then darted into a

" What's the matter? Phuong turied to ask Minh.

"Oh, Minh!" she sereant-ed with horror, but then she felt ashamed of herself, because "The engue may flatten this quarter. Let's get down without delay," the young fighter replied in a grave tone. As he prelisted, the two hardly landed on the ground

hardly landed on the ground floor when the enemy bounded the area with artitlery Columns of state grey smold bit owed up in the air and wrapped of slate gre; zmoon oil olivating in the sine and orapped the streets. Sourmes of choppers whiteld in through the smooth clouds and fired roubets on the rouss of multi-to-mult house. Skyraiders they not off terminate the street of the rousing street the street of the rousing street of mingled with the anguished cries of children and old folks whipped up a hell of confusion. whipped up a nell of compation. The fire spread to nierby houses and howled like a tormedo. In such circumstances, Phuong did not know what to do, and merely followed on Minh's hoits. Suddenly, the

in front of her not only Minh, but many other fighters were doing the same. halr was singed and his shirt was burned in patches with some small flumes still flicher-ing on it, his face was smoke-

He hurrically slung the sub-

chente and he was holding a baby in his arms. Phuong moved forward, put down the Hames on his shirt and brushed the ashes off the baby's back. Then she joined the fighters in evacuating the victims from the area.
While people were pressing

out for safer places, while members of her family were roaming about looking for her. Phuong was marching with the Liberation fighters, the A.K. submackinegun slung on

Adapted from NGUYEN SANG in South Vietnamese writer

WIDESPREAD support to the Vietnamese VIDESPREAD support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression has been growing powerfully in Latin America, a region in the Western hemisphere

Enlightened by their own hard revolutionary struggle, the Latin American peoples sympathize profoundly with the Vietnamese people and give them a staunch support. Wherever this movement was weak some time ago, it has been stepped up in recent days. The Latin American peoples not only realize that the are also certain of their victo ry. It is a common wish in Latin America that the revolution there would follow the

The Conference of Solidarity of Latin American coun-tries held in Cuba in August 1967 reaffirmed the viewpoint of the Tri-Continental Conference of early 1966 that the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism and the struggle of the Latin American peoples are one. The resolution on Viet Nam pointed out:

"The struggle of Viet Nam is one of the most important contributions to the solidacity with fighting peoples ever known in history... Today Viet Nam blazes the revoluviet Nam blazes the revolu-tionary trail for the Latin American peoples and our watchword is to have two, three, or more Viet Nams for the total liquidation of im-

"Support the heroic Viet-namese people" is a slogan frequently seen in actions taken by the Latin American

Such events marking Viet-nam's contemporary history of struggle as Nguyen van Troi's death anniversary (Oc-tober 15), the anti-U.S. nation-wide struggle day (March 19), cember 20) are observed every year by the Latin American peoples and are occasions which become focuses of

WIRT HAM COURTER

motorcade.

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

MILITARY OPERATIONS

FIVE NORTHERN PROVINCES (FIRST TACTICAL AREA)

HE P.L.A.F. had mou ed a series of attacks on three southern prov-inces of the First Tactical Area where fierce fighting is still raging. Gisi Phong Press Agency reported.

On July 23, early in the norning, P₂L.A.F. artillery or Quang Mam province counded the following targets in Da Nang The IIS air base known

to be the most important in Southeast Asia, - The Nuoc Man airfield,

The logistic base of the U.S. Navy, U.S. advisers' "billets."

- The H.Q. of U.S. special forces in the First Tactical

In Quang Tim province, near Quang Nam, the P.L.A.F. hammered at Tam Ey provincial capital, 60 km southeast of Da Nang. Units of Division Americal station-ed in the region were as-saulted throughout July 23.

The same day, further south, in Quang Ngai pro-

vincial capital, the P.L.A.F. vincial capital, the P.I.A.F. stormed many enemy posi-tions:the H.Q. of puppet Divi-sion 2, police stations, pro-vincial administrative offices, logistic bases, etc. The local radio station was also taken by people's forces and 9 dis-trict capitals in the province attacked.

On July 24, the P.L.A.F. atrack at the enemy in Hel An town, 22 km southeast on Da Nang and provincial capital of Quang Nam. The P.L.A.F. guns shelled many enemy positions in the town while a storming party attacked the town defence line. many enemy ing

On the previous day, the P.L.A.F. have downed a R.F.4 Phantons reconnaisance plane, killing General Robert F. Worley, acting commander of U.S. 7th Air Army directing the air war in Viet Nam. He was the third American general officer killed in the w

Western sources disclosed that on the night of July 22, over 100 big shells fell on a current Rangers' C.P. south puppet Rangers' C.P. south of Rue, inflicting heavy losses In the week ending July 20, Gisi Phong Press Agency reported, the P.L.A.F. in two districts of Thus Thies districts of Thus Thien province (capital: Hue) put out of action 400 enemy troops, mostly G.I.s, downed 3 planes and destroyed 3 cannons and an tents.

In the northernmost area, on Highway Me 8, incessant attacks were staged against exemy positions between Ca Lu and Con Ties held by U.S. Marines and puppet Lis and Con Ties held by U.S. Marines and pupped troops: the enemy lent 457, man put vice 1, 100 to 1, 100

The P.L.A.F. A.A. batteries were most efficient in this sector: 6 enemy planes knocked out of the sky between July q and 15.

SAIGON

N Leng En province (Me-kong Delta), on the night of July 22, the F.L.A.F. struck at units of U.S. Divi-sion 9, 28km south of Sai-gon, causing to the enemy heavy losses in men and

The same day, 120km north of Saigon, near the Viet Nam -Cambodia frontier, the C.P. of Lee Ninh sub-sector received about one hundred she which touched off big fir and killed or wounded man many enemy soldiers.

On July 21, rokm southeast of Saigon, the Wha Be fuel depot was again bombarded by the P.L.A.F. Half a million litres of feel went up in amoke. It is to be recalled that on the night of July 5, three 1.8 million-litre tanks of petrol, a storage of 1,000 drums of fuel as well as 20 storehouses of chemicals and other mate of chemicals and other materials were destroyed by a fire caused by a similar P.L.A.F. artillery pounding. On the night of July 7, 3 million litres of petrol were burnt.

On the night of July 21, a P.L.A.F. shelling hit the enemy at Ge Ceng, a provincial capital in the Mekong Delta, 50km south of Saigon, and at Phan Rang town

(270km northeast of Saigon), in South Central Vist Nam.

in South Castral Vist Nam.

Gisi Phony Pers Jessyo,
bas just given details of the
clearing operation conducted
by the enemy strategic
and Go Das, clean northwest
of Saignos, from June 28 to
July 10: Fisceroly engaged
by Z.L.A.F. regular forces,
the enemy took 1,406 casusties including 1,130 G.Is;
he had 116 tanks, armoored
105,mag guas destroyed, 30
aircraft downed, destroyed or
damaged, many U.S. units
a companies, a pilstoon and
a battalion C.P.
Besides the devastating.

Besides the devastating blows from the P.L.A.F. shock units and regional troops, the enemy all over South Viet Nam was depleted by a guerilla war which has South viet Nam was depleted by a guerilla war which has reached a new high. Gisi Phong Press Agency an-nounced that, in 17 days ending July 14, the guerillas in 8 provinces in the Saigon region and in the Mekong in 8 provinces in the Saigon pregion and in the Mekong Delta put out of action 1,000 enemy troops, shot down 13 planes and choppers, destroyed six 105mm howitzers, sank 3 war vessels and combat launches, burnt 52 whicles, mostly M.13 amphibious carriers and M.41 tanks.

The Young Gizl of Saigon

WITH limpid eyes, a small straight nose, red lips and thick black hair hanging down over round shoulders, Phuong was black hair hanging down over round shoulders, Phuong was a beautiful girl. As jor Trinh, her friend, her beauty emanated from the melancho-tic expression of her face and the usual fathomiess and the usual fathomiess look of any quiet girl. Both became friends when they were mates at a secondary school Their jathers were both teachers.

Living in this city, the two young girls were weary of the profligate, carefree life some people of their age wore leading. They looked upon their priendship as a great source of comfort which saved them from the ensui-fell by most young men and women cartes. most young men and confined in this oppressing city.

Then it came a day when Trinh suddenly disappeared. Phuong remained in Saigon, rrim suadenty disappeared. Phuong remained in Saigon, and day in day out the went to school, missing her absent friend very much. They did not hear from each other. Not until a year later did her received. Not until a your later did the rective a small message brought her by a stranger. The letter contained only a few linas: "Worl! return. Wish Phanog come to me. Wish Phanog come to me. Wish Phanog come to me. Wish have a long long talk when we med again." Would it be miss to go and so helpfum: in the helpfum in the helpf She packed up a froi things, intended to go and see Trinh for a couple of days, not daying to stay. Nevertheless, when the nearly reached the place of vendezvous with her guide, has suddenly changed her mind and returned home. She

tacked the courage. She thought of her father and mother. She was louth to leave school and her orderly life...

She was school and her orderly sign...

But this morning she was waken up by barrages of artillery lies which rumbled around the block of houses in which she lived. There was a knoch at the door. She opened it sand, to her surpriss, the saw many people in the the saw many people in the street, guns on their shoulders and cartridge belts around their waists. Before she could know where she was, someone gave her a hug.

"Trinh |" she burst out with joy but not without astonishment. "Trinh | It's you really?"

"I am a P.L.A.F. guide now, I'm piloting them into the city for attachs against the U.S. and Thies - Ky clique.

"Come in right away ! "

"Not now. I must go and show our fighters the lie of the land. I'll come back to-morrow. Would you mind shaltering them?"

shiltering them? "Trink Jetshod the Jighters and introduced them to Patson, She looked at Phonon, the hooked at Phonon, the sould to from the Judge, then said to one of the Jighters, chammily: "Here's my ped I often tailed to you about. Wail, Phonon, if you must to know something more about me, forth hesitate to ask them, forth hesitate to ask them, and the sould be about the state of the Judge to the Jud

Then she burried all to the ment house. "A careworn and cool young girl like Trinh has now become so aleyt and bubbling a combatant," Phuong thought to herself and felt envious of her friend's life, where the man Trinh introduced to her looked very young, about 25 years of age. Well-made, with a broad forchand and bright syst overhung by bushy eventowes, he was need in his bright eyes overshing by bushy eyebrows, he was nest in his olive uniform. He did not seem to care for a sest and sat talking with her and other members of her family in all

After a little chat the day After a little chat the day broke. Gus-jire rattled on all sides. Enemy tanks and armed helicopter: indiscriminately poured their bullets into the large numbers and hold the other side of the street. Civilians fled in banic, some discriminately and hold the other side of the street. Civilians fled in banic, some day have not primed in occupying the same series of the street of

and ermained by his side. Guna help Lettering wary-where. The battlefront was rather clear-cit; the P.L.d.P. and the cenny the objects side, N.S. Bouterand ran bruson the two contending fronts. Shots whitsal down ground or from a house conser to another, one spreadie, now concentrated. The young girl interest and great measurements interest and great measurement. heard and rediched with hers interest and great measuremit, She gazed at Minh — the fighter standing by her side who was opening who on the seamy. Security Vankets prompting who are returning the first Minh's dendely short cut down some of them. Phuong institled on having a try at his wadpon but he wouldn't led her. He would her into selety. Every time the found her standing by his side, her standing by his side, her standing by his side, her



A Salgon woman militia

shouted "Get into cover !" It was not because he showed little regard for her but because unds not stocked he should be under the stocked he was environ about her valety. She could use it in his look sometimes tanger, Previously, led to the stocked he was and felt that he was dearly do her cherms and felt that he was dearled by them. But we was dearled by them, the was dearled he was allowly to the stocked he was a state of his She mothly obeyed him and can felt very Deared worder Trish did not of them him to me on mylany with such a man. "Phongs end-any through of her girl priend young fighter syn which were shining and most for must of sleep."

sleep.
Later in the day, the shootbecame more and more radic. Only then did Minh in showing her how to

handle the A.K. sub-machinegun and let her fire a long burst. Intense fire was heard burst. Intense fire was heard again from different parts of the city, mingled with battle cries, as if to respond to her wolley. She half opened the window and looked down. She saw the Liberation fighters dashing across the street. The enemy troops screamed in their flight.

in their fisght.

Like a little child, she gave loud cheers and shouled at the top of her voice when she saw Trinh leading a Liberation said from t across the boule-ward, press the attach home and seize the tall building in front of her. She chucked with admiof her. She chucked with admi-ration when she saw a comba-tant tumble down, hit by ene-my fire but heep crawling forward, a hand on the wound in his abdomen and the other

The block of houses on the other side of the street was now (Continued page 7)